REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,293—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line, but not advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

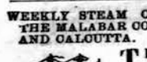
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,633 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Parangipettai, Chilambrum, Mayaveram, Karikal, Negapatam, Manapad, Tondi, Paumben, Ramnad, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Tanore, and Cochin.

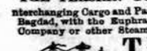
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 5 p.m.

The S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander R. D. DUCKERETT, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. MCBEATH, to the above ports, via ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	210	90	
Port Said	320	240	90	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	540	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	140	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

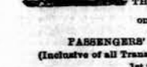
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,



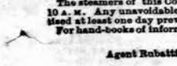
SHE will sail about the 26th instant. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain F. EGGER, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 230	„ 205	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 152 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 35 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) BOKHARA	2932 450	W. D. Anderson.	23rd Aug.
— BANGALORE	2342 450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536 600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833 530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s) POONAH	3120 550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	C. Anderson	Monday. 30th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
VENETIA	2726 450	W. B. Andrews
NIZAM	2725 450	A. E. Barlow

2nd September. 16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026 500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

An Invoice of American Chairs of various designs.
An Invoice of Enamelled Ironware.
An Invoice of Plaster of Paris Figures.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of a gentleman leaving the Presidency, the same consists of cut glass, porcelain and plated ware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood and French polished furniture, such as dining and other tables, chairs, sideboard, chiffonneers, teapoys, hatstands, screens, towel horse, presses, wardrobes, camp cots, bedstead, double and single light hanging argand lamps, carpets, flower vases, dispense and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE:—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24	per doz. Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	„ 18	per do.

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 30	per doz. Quarts.
AMONTILADO SHERRY	„ 25	per do.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	„ 15	per do.
CHABLIS Do.	„ 16	per do.
Do. Do.	„ 18	per 2 doz. Pints
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret)	„ 18	per do.
LORMONT Do.	„ 14	per do.
HAUT MARGEAUX (a few cases)	„ 11	per do.
ST. JULIEN (Glassforye's)	„ 10	per do.
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	„ 8	per doz. Quarts.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES. THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office and at Booksellers.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS., DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as both superior to that of any other make.

DOE WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL CONCERT

BY THE ORGAN COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21,

TO COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST 5 O'CLOCK.

Admission, Re. 1. Side Seats, As. 8.

GUZERAT FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, UNDER LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at Ahmedabad, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September 1878, at 1 p.m., at the Bungalow of the undersigned, situated near the Shulcopoo's Gate, to adopt the last Report and Accounts of the Liquidator, and to pass a Resolution declaring the Company finally wound up.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE,
Liquidator, Guzerat Financial Association, Limited, (Under Liquidation).

Ahmedabad, 15th August 1878.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NERBUDDA RIVER GOODS TRAFFIC.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE PACKAGES of GOODS not exceeding 250 pounds each will be booked between all stations. An EXTRA CHARGE of TWO ANNAS per Bengal Maund will be made for Ferry and Transhipping charges across the Nerbudda. The Company WILL NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE for GOODS DAMAGED by RAIN during Transhipment.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th August 1878.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE—E. MERCIER & Co.'s, EPERNAY.

First quality	per doz.	Pts.	Rs.	18 0
Do.	do.	Qts.	„	25 0
Second quality	do.	do.	„	25 0
SHERRY & PORT—OFFLEY FORRESTER & Co's				
Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal	per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	18 0
"Amontillado"	do.	do.	„	23 0
"Ine de Pasto"	do.	do.	„	28 0
„ Old Port, Real Seal	do.	do.	„	18 0
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal	do.	do.	„	25 0
CLARET—Fine Medoc	do.	do.	„	10 0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac	do.	do.	„	25 0
WELISKY—Nicolson's Royal Household Blande Scotch	do.	do.	„	21 0
BEER—PALACE BREWERY, NICOLSON'S—				
Per Hogshead of 54 Gallons			Rs.	55 0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do.			„	21 0
Per dozen Quarts			„	4 4
Per dozen Pints			„	4 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that COWASJEE PESTONJEE, SOWROJEE PESTONJEE, and BAZONJEE PESTONJEE, respectively of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of PESTONJEE SORABJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, have contracted to SELL to BUCHOOBAI, widow of the late DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE DOLLAKHAO, the property described below. ALL PERSONS having any sort of CLAIM against the said property, are requested to notify the same to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE Solicitor for the said purchaser, at No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days hence, otherwise the purchase will be completed, without regard to any such claim or claims.—Bombay, 19th August 1878.

All that piece of Government ground, situate at Bombay, outside the Fort, on the Girgaum Road, within the registration sub-district of Bhoo-leshwar, of quit and ground rent tenure, containing in area 220 square yards, entered in the rent-rolls of the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's new No. 1154 and new (Survey No. 824, on the same of Pestonjee Sookhjee, the deceased abovenamed, subject to the payment of Rs. 6-0-10 to the Government of Bombay, every year, for quit and ground rent, together with the upper-storied dwelling house, built and standing erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, for House rates and taxes, under No. 28, on the name of the said Pestonjee Sookhjee, the deceased abovenamed, fronting towards the west of the said Girgaum Road, and which said dwelling house and premises were in the occupation, and uninterrupted possession of the said Pestonjee Sookhjee for nearly 20 years before his death, which took place about 4 years ago, and since that time have been in the occupation of Nowrojee Pestonjee and Bazonjee Pestonjee, two of his Executors aforesaid.

NOTICE.

OUR friends as agents for Messrs. WACHTER and Co. have been honoured by receiving the following communication from the Palace.

"1874's" are now being shipped to us. The Wine is superb.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
11th April, 1878.

DEAR SIRS,—I have tasted your samples of 1874, Extra Cuvee, and shall ask you to reserve for the service of Her Majesty and that of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, five hundred dozens.

I shall be ready to take half in the spring of 1879, and the remainder at short intervals, and as soon as I can make room for it.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

WACHTER & CIE.,
EPERNAY.

CASH.			CREDIT.		
Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	Per A.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	Per A.
48	50	12	50	53	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
12	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	do.	4 0	4 8
1	do.	3 0	3 8
1	do.	3 4	3 8
1	do.	3 0	3 8
1	do.	2 4	2 8
2	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1	Pie Dish	1 0	1 4
1	do.	1 8	1 12
1	Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2	do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2	Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2	Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1	Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
	Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes.

At an additional cost of
Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.—WEDNESDAY next, the 21st. Commencing at half past 5 o'clock, Admission One Rupee. Side seats Half Rupee.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a EUROPEAN CUTTER. Apply at once "J. W. S.," Imperial Hotel.

AUSTRALIAN HOCK.—TO BE HAD at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD & Co., at Rs. 14 per dozen.

CARLTON WHISKEY, 11 years old (Cutler, Palmer's Shipment). Rs. 2-12 per bottle cash. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

WANTED, by a Married LADY, an appointment as Assistant in a Milliner's Establishment. Pay no object so much as employment. Apply to X. care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY and LUNCH CAKES, French Rolls, Muffins, &c. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of HARDWARE AND SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND REQUISITES (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of MEDICINE CHESTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

AND *(To the Profession and Trade only.)*

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Wholesale Priced List of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

POONA BRANCH.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to announce that they have OPENED a BRANCH of their Firm at Poona, under experienced management, with the view of offering better facilities to their numerous Constituents and of meeting a continuous and daily increasing demand for their, by this time, very well known and highly appreciated Kangra Valley Teas.

The Branch Firm is located on Bund Garden Road, 28.

MORTON & CO.,

24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, & 28, BUND GARDEN ROAD, POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22 8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35 0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doze.	25 0
21	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doze.	23 0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doze.	27 0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doze.	25 0
26	8	** TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28 0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent.
Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of fancy Coatings, Angolas, Cheviots, India Tweeds, Serges, &c. In this department we employ a FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, and we can guarantee a COMFORTABLE and PERFECT FIT, as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Strong Twist Tweed Suits, Double or Single Breasted Coat and Trousers	25 0	28 0
The Finest India Tweed do. do.	30 0	34 0
Best Blue Serge do. do.	30 0	34 0
Best Angolas do. do. from	35 0	39 0
to	45 0	51 0
Best Scotch Cheviots do. do. from	35 0	39 0
to	45 0	51 0
Frock Coats for "Special" wear of the best Black and Blue Diagonal and Fancy Mats from	40 0	45 0
to	45 0	51 0
Morning or Visiting Coats do. do. from	36 0	41 0
to	40 0	45 0
Vests to match above	9 0	10 0
Dress Suits, First-Class quality	75 0	85 0
Do. do. the very best Lined Silk	85 0	95 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches, best	24 0	27 0
Whip Cord or Bedford Cords	26 0	29 0

ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA AND SIKHARE KITS AT QUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness.
From W. & A. GILBEY'S list of 200 varieties, prices for the following are quoted:—

WINES.

PORTS,	from	Portugal,	11 years old,	Castle C	Rs.	24 0
Do.	„	„	40 „ „	J.	„	36 0
Do.	„	Spain,	2 „ „	1	„	14 0
SHERRIES	from	„	3 „ „	A	„	15 0
Do.	„	„	8 „ „	G	„	24 0
MANZANILLA,		„	7 „ „	M.	„	22 0

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Well matured and upwards of 12 months in bottle.

	1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Castle A	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
„ C	„ 17	„ 19
„ D	„ 21	

Six Bottles contain One Gallon.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

FORBES AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at the Presidency up to 1 p.m. of the 22nd instant, for LANDING STORES, &c., of the Expeditionary Force.

Copies of Schedules, &c., can be had on application at the Commissariat Office.

17th August, 1878.

FOR SALE BY TENDER,

ABOUT 1,25,600 Indian Maunds of SALT, now in store in the several Government depôts in the South Canara District.

For particulars see advertisements in the Fort St. George, Malabar and South Canara *Gazettes*, or apply at the Office of

H. W. BLISS,
Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

August 13th, 1878.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m., to consider and pass the Special Resolutions, copies of which have been already distributed to the shareholders.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 14th August 1878.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st May 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 14th August 1878.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share will be PAID at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on and after MONDAY, the 19th August 1878, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 15th inst., on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES, as resolved at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1878.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 19TH AUGUST, 1878.

We cannot report much improvement in trade here to-day, and although the weather continues slightly more favourable, dealers do not show more disposition to operate in Piece Goods or other Imports.

Saturday's London telegrams report an easier feeling in the Money Market. Consols have advanced to £95¼ and French Rentes to Fro. 112. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 7 13-16d.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool was steady at Friday's rates, and the New York telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 12 cents and futures at 11 3 16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the American ports up to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
One day's Receipts	1,000	300	700
Total since 1st Sept	4,323,000	3,939,800	4,108,600

The Manchester Piece Goods Market remains unchanged. In the London General Produce Markets Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee is still quoted at 109s. 6d. Good Ordinary Native at 75s. and Mysore at 80s. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £14-10s. for Ceylon and £58 for Cochin. The tone of the Linseed Market is firm, and that of Rapeseed continues steady, prices remain unchanged.

The only alteration in the quotations for Indian Bank shares is an advance of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai, which are now worth £42 per share. Orientals remain at £41, Chartered at £22-10s., and the Chartered Mercantile at £28 10s. per ton.

Special Rupee Paper is unchanged—viz. Rs. 79¾ for Fours, Rs. 85 for the New Loan, and Rs. 86 for Fives-and-a-half. Bar Silver is still quoted at 52¾d. per oz.

The total coin in the Bank of France is telegraphed as £86,900,000, and the Notes in Circulation £92,900,000.

The Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 17th inst. is an exceptionally favourable one, and with a large increase in the Cash Balance and a decrease in the trade demand, a reduction in the rates of discount this week seems probable; the changes when compared with that of the previous week are as follows :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Increase.	Rs.	1,029,066
Do. „ Branches.....	Decrease.	„	59,075
Other Deposits	Increase.	„	697,011
Bills Discounted	Decrease.	„	302,203
Cash with Correspondents	Increase.	„	213,306
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Increase.	„	1,881,342

In Sterling Exchange to-day there has been very little indeed doing, and with the exception of 1-32d. advance in 6 months' sight Bank Bills, our quotations are unchanged from Saturday. Rates in Calcutta for Bank Bills are the same as here, viz :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 7 15-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	Is. 8 5-16d.	„
Credits, „ „ „	Is. 8d.	„
Documents, „ „ „	Is. 8 9-32d.	„
Francs „ „ „	2-12¼	„

On Calcutta rates are firm at 100 1-16 to 100⅛ on demand, and 99⅛ at 60 days' sight.

Government Paper is steady at Rs. 96¾ for Fours, Rs. 97 for Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼ for new Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 103½ for Fives-and-a-half.

In the Share Market the only alteration in Banks is an advance of Re. 1 per share in Agras, which are now quoted at Rs. 142. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 890. In Spinning and Weaving Companies scrip Alexandras have declined Rs. 15, Alfreds Rs. 5, Albions Rs. 25, Anglo-Indian Rs. 2, Dhurumseys Rs. 5, Manchester and Bombay Rs. 8, and Soonderdas Rs. 20 per share. There is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits. In Press Companies Berars have further declined Rs. 10 and Mofussils Rs. 5 per share.

The Cotton Market is quiet but steady; with only a small demand from Exporters, dealers are more inclined to meet the market, and prices are partially Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Today's quotations are—

F. G. F. Comrawuttee.....	Rs. 205	per Candy.
Do. „	„ 210	„
G. F. Dholleras	„ 200	„
G. F. Compta	„ 195	„
F. G. F. S. Dharwar	„ 207	„

Linseed is steady and in rather more demand for export at Rs. 6-13 per cwt.

Rapeseed is dull owing to the continuance of small supplies. The nominal quotation for Guzerat is still Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8.

Freights are nominally rather dearer, 18s. 9d. being to-day's quotation for tonnage via Canal to Liverpool. With the fleet of steamers in port and to arrive, however, it is impossible for present rates to be maintained. There is no enquiry for tonnage in the only ship on the berth.

Coals are rather firmer. There is more demand from the trade who are enquiring after cargoes to arrive, but no business has been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares	Nominal Value, Rs.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. c	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	732½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c	722½
Bank of Madras	80,000	250	all	8 do.	257
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	115

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8- 3-2d.	p. c.	295
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 2-16	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5- 7 2d.	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 12-13	do.	22
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. ..	..	£100	100	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19 6-25	do.	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25	p.a.	980
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50	p.a.	1,190
Alliance Spinning,.....	500	2,500	all	55	p. a.	1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..		93
Bhowanagar M. and F. Company	200	2,000		40	p.a.	1,400
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	35	p.a.	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	15	p.a.	220
Bronch Mills	1,800	1,000	all	15	p.a.	70
Colabs S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	25	p.a.	770
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.a.	1,010
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		675
Dhurunsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.a.	875
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,000	all	40	p.a.	1,200
Great Eastern S.	1,400	1,000	all	35	p.a.	1,145
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	575	1,000	all	35	p.a.	1,000
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		820
Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	35	p.a.	970
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50	p.a.	890
K. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.a.	900
Madras Spinning	1,250	1,000	all	Nil		750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70	p.a.	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25	p.a.	390
Manockjee Petits.....	1,500	1,000	all	50	p.a.	1,330
Morarjee Spinning	1,943	1,000	all	40	p.a.	1,250
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		275
National S. and W. Co. of India, Limited....	950	1,000	all	35	p.	235
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		680
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		700
Surrey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	10	p.a.	340
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10	p.a.	760
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,100
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	2,000	all	30	p.a.	925
Soonderdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75	p.a.	810
Do do. ½ Share..	400	1,000	250	125	p.a.	905
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		1,020
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	25	p.a.	770

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150	p.a.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	1,020
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.a.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25		640 xd.
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40	p.a.	510
Broach Cotton Co.....	1,000	250	all	14	do	125
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10	do	80
Carwar Co	1,500	1,500	all	75	do	575
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	30	do	510
Dholleras F. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15	do	220
East India Press Co..	343	1,000	all	100	do	925
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	..	250	do	1,150
Imperial Press Co.....	200	500	all	75	p.a.	355 xd.
Imperial Press Ginning Co.....	1,250	..	1,400	100	do	305
McFeuall Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40	do	340
Prince of W. Press Co.	120	..	1,200	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25	do	350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60	do	520
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.a.	535

*Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.*	890
Prem Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p. a.	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30	p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	18	p.a.	235

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 17th Aug. as compared with the statement issued on the 10th August :—

Liabilities.	10th Aug. Rs.	17th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,11,558	45,40,624
Do do. at Branches	30,74,503	30,15,428
Other Deposits	1,50,99,414	1,57,96,425
Post Bills.....	42,171	41,916
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	6,47,002	6,01,456
	3,46,74,651	3,61,95,849
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	43,71,524	43,30,009
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,68,195	18,80,885
Loans on Security of do. do.....	29,63,862	29,51,262
Current Accounts, overdrawn	236	1,417
Bills Discounted	92,76,468	89,74,265
Stamps	2,928	2,928
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,494		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,35,494	3,35,494
	2,69,636	2,88,815
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,14,170	7,37,476
	1,38,72,046	1,57,58,368
Cash and Currency Notes.....	3,45,74,651	3,61,95,849

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Blythwood, 1,607 tons, Captain J. Thomas, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 33,425 Indian maunds salt.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Daugherty, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain H. Day, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Calcutta and Coast Ports, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Bokhara, 1,932 tons, Captain W. W. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 6th August, with the China Mails and the following passengers :—From Singapore.—Lieut G. Noel, Mr. C. Lawrence, Mr. E. Illiah, and three natives. From Galle.—Captain Gonter. From Madras.—Mr. T. S. Riedy. From Shanghai.—Mr. H. Fanger. The Bokhara brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—148 cases glass bangles, 25 cases silk pieces goods, 10 cases beads 27 packages silk waste, 10 cases silk thread balls, 408 packages silk, 1,575 packages sugar candy, 39 cases umbrellas, 13 packages sundries, 10 packages papers, 4 cases brass leaves, 35 cases vermilion, 5 cases musil, 1 case peppermint flowers, 7 cases wax, 6 cases pictures, 3 cases white copper, 3 cases Chinaware, 5 packages specie, 2 boxes gold, and 1,591 packages tea. From Shanghai.—6 boxes gold, 43 chests silk, 30 chests tea, and 3 cases paper. From Singapore.—138 chests silk, 125 cases benjamin, 6 bundles Esmeralda, 155 bags sago, 20 bags china cuba-ba, 3 chests tea, 40 bags nutmegs, 3 cases mace, and 100 slates tin.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Vingoria (s).....	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, Aug 16.
19	Chanda (s)	Day	Calcutta, July 28.
19	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Calcutta, Aug 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
19	Hindostan (s).....	Haselwood ...	China.

The ship Blythwood, Thomas, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bokhara, to Southampton.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
15	Chancellor (s).....	Valiant	Liverpool, July 14.
	Stirlingshire	Thyne	Tuticorin, Aug 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15.—Steamer Coryia.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Chancellor.—A large vessel (showing N R F V.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
17	Himalaya (s)	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
16	Duke of Argyll (s)...	.....	London.
	Ironside	.....	Coast.
17	Mary Stenhouse ...	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 19.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—7 cases medicine other sorts, Nuthoo Mooljee.

From London.

Lord Eslington s—2 cases printing ink, the "Times of India"; 4 cases blue paint and 1 bale wall paper, Abdoolally Sumeedin; 50 cases eau de cologne, John S Elmore and Co; 20 casks safety fuse, W Nicol and Co.
Mallowdale—125 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Genoa.

Assiria s—15 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 19.

For Liverpool.

Stockbridge—25 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella; 27½ cwts myrabollams, Dhurrumsee Velljee; 23 cwts myrabollams, Purshotumdass Soondersey.
Cossett s—87 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 45 bales wool, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy; 181 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedass; 50 bales cotton, Bhimsey Nuthoo; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Branksome Hall s—43 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

For London.

Bokhara s—99 bales senna leaves, P and O S N Co; 25 bales hides and skins, Dateerdina Moojee.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 645 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

For Genoa.

Australia s—1,000 cwts castor seed, Knoop and Co; 2,005½ cwts linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Ethiopia s—200 bales cotton, W Legeytt and Co.

For Venice.

Bangalore s—5 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

For Hongkong.

Hindostan s—8 cwts G horns, Currimbhoy Ebram; 36 bales twist, Dawd Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 8 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 10 chests opium, Jairashjoy Peerbhoy; 11 chests opium, Gullamhoosein Janmahomed; 31 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 20 bales twist, Gullamhoosein Janmahomed; 32 chests opium, Nurses Kessowjee and Co; 23 chests opium, Tata and Co; 18 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 9 chests opium, Jairashjoy Peerbhoy; 23 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias.

For Shanghai.

Hindostan s—12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 6 chests opium, Tyabchund Gunshamdass; 17 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 15 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 16 chests opium, Hurgowan Sewhunker; 6 chest opium, M S Gohoy; 14 chests opium, E J Abraham; 94 chests opium, Jairashboy Peerbhoy; 18 chests opium, Somruthroy Khelseedass; 76 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 29½ chests opium, Venichund Jotta; 26 chests opium, Parachund Seetaram; 23½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 31 chests opium, Nurses Kessowjee and Co; 16 chests opium, Fuzeeram Seokarnia; 9½ chests opium, Jairashboy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 18th August, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·731
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·881
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	79·1
General Direction of Wind	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	388
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	15·24
year	89·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Aug...	0·28

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 16.

Luckhardt, Capt., Comt Dept, on duty, from Nussearabad.

August 17.

Porter, Lieut, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Moradabad.
Walcott, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Baker, Lieut, 73rd Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

August 19.

Stepford, Capt, Dy Asst Qr Mr Gl, on leave, from Poona.
Noel, Lieut, 66th Lt Infantry, on leave, from Australia.
Gunter, Capt, 73rd Regt, on leave, from ——.
Richardson, Lieut, 32rd Lt Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—August 17.

Gilbert-Cooper, Col, on duty, to Poona.

August 19.

Gunter, Capt, 73rd Regt, on leave, to Agra.
Noel, Lieut, 66th Lt Infantry, on leave, to Nussearabad.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Aug. 17.)

Mr H F Bartlett, C S, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Upper Godavari Sub-division of the Chanda district, is appointed to officiate as assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr J Bean, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Hoshangabad Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Aug 17.)

The Rev E Jermyn, Chaplain of Benares, three months' privilege leave.

Mr H B Harington, Deputy Commissioner, Unao, three months' privilege leave.

Mr F W Higginson, in medical charge of Gonda, to officiate as Superintendent, Central and District Jails, Lucknow.

Captain W F Forbes, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to the Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Lieut Colonel E G Clark, Assistant Commissioner 1st grade (Settlement Officer, Kheri), to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Sultanpur district.

Mr T K Roberts, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade (Officiating Assistant Settlement Officer, Kheri), to officiate as a Settlement Officer, and to be placed in charge of the settlement of the Kheri district.

Mr W C Benett, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Lucknow district.

Mr F Wright, Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpur.

Mr G Adams, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, Jhansi, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Jhansi Division.

Mr J Dease, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Jhansi.

Surgeon G Franklin, Superintendent Central and District Jails, Lucknow, to officiate as Civil Surgeon 1st class, at that station.

The Rev L Phillipe, Head master Boy's High School, Allahabad, to officiate temporarily as A C S Chaplain, Allahabad.

Surgeon J Lewtas, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, and to be posted to Jhansi.

Mr H H Butts, Assistant Commissioner, from Lucknow to Gonda.

Mr G D McGeddis, from Partabgarh to the medical charge of Gonda.

Mr J A Marcel, Officiating Joint Magistrate, from Cawnpore to Etawipur, temporarily.

Under orders from the Government of India, F W D, the services of Captain I F Boileau, RE, temporary Executive Engineer, 1st grade, to the Allahabad Provincial Division, are placed at the disposal of the Hyderabad Administration.

Mr W D Brookman, Executive Engineer, Rae Bareli Provincial Division, is posted to the charge of the Allahabad Provincial Division.

Mr J H-nig, Executive Engineer, will hold charge of the Division during Mr Brookman's absence on leave.

Mr A Sprenger, temporary Executive Engineer, Fyzabad Provincial Division, is posted temporarily to the charge of the Rae Bareli Provincial Division.

Mr W E Parry, Executive Engineer, Fyzabad Provincial Division, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr H Greaves, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Fatehgarh district, Agra Provincial Division, is appointed to the charge of the Fyzabad Provincial Division.

Mr S J Simpson, Assistant Engineer, Fyzabad Provincial Division, is appointed to the charge of the Fatehgarh district, Agra Provincial Division.

Captain J A Little, Executive Engineer, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway, reported his arrival at Allahabad on this date, and is posted to the Eastern and Western Provincial Railway Survey Extension.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 10.

The services of Major C Crawford, R. E, having been placed at the disposal of the C-in-C, that officer is invited to Aliabad for general duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Foot—Lieut Harman, to England, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot—Captain W C Howrath, to England, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot—Sub-Lieut Haleshinson to Mussoorie, from 2nd August to 2nd Nov, on medical certificate.

15th Foot—Captain W Nangle, to Begland, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot—Paymaster A W M'Kenzie to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Lieut Mackinnon, to England, to appear before a medical board.

73rd Foot—Captain Sherlock, to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board.

89th N I—Lieut Goldney to Mussoorie, from 25th July to 25th October, on medical certificate.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 14.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bareilly, on 2nd August, Driver James Thorouzhgood, of K Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First—In having, at Bareilly, on the 8th July used violence against Gunner Neal, by pulling him out of his bed and knocking him down on the floor.

Second—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his clenched first in the face Corporal Hunt.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner, is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of 5 years.

Approved and Confirmed—Three years of the penal servitude will, subject to the sanction of Government, be inflicted in India.

Fred. P. Haines, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....21st, 8h., 59·0 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 20	English Mail expected.	5 44	6 23	3 29 m 2 54 a	9 13 m 9 38 a
Wed. 21	.....	5 44	6 22	4 30 m 3 22 a	10 1 m 10 28 a
Th. 22	.....	5 44	6 22	5 47 m 4 18 a	11 12 m 11 57 a
Fri. 23	.....	5 45	6 21	7 19 m 6 0 a	0 50 m .....
Sat. 24	St. Bartholomew.	5 45	6 20	8 33 m 7 54 a	1 3 m 2 28 a
Sun. 25	10th Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 19	9 31 m 9 7 a	2 25 m 3 33 a
Mon. 26	.....	5 45	6 19	10 8 m 10 4 a	3 26 m 4 15 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—August 16th, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Richard E. Candy, C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LECHMERE—August 17th, at Baroda, Charles Spring Lechmere, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I.
NOLAN—August 19th, at Bombay, Frances Eliza, the beloved wife of Dr. Nolan, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, N.D. R.D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—August 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Lorraine King, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PEARSE—August 15th, at Negapatam, Edwin Langford Pearse, Madras Civil Service, aged 35 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1878.

The Baboo community of Calcutta is still in a great state of excitement over the adultery case which Mr. Justice Markby decided the other day. In fact, the heathen is raging so furiously that one cannot help suspecting that the Baboos are chiefly annoyed not because Upendrolall Bose committed adultery with his niece, but because he was found out, and thus a little light was thrown upon the social characteristics of educated Baboodom. Some astonishing revelations were made in Court, and Europeans had an opportunity of learning a good many curious facts about native life which they did not know before, and doubtless the effect has been to raise a strong suspicion that a good deal of impropriety goes on among Bengalees, in consequence of the facilities which Hindoo family arrangements place conveniently at hand for those who are disposed to become very wicked people, and that systematic efforts are made to conceal scandals so that the good name of the whole community may not be publicly compromised. A great deal of abuse is being poured out upon Upendrolall by his virtuous countrymen, but the conduct of the injured husband and of the girl's father ought to come in for a fair share of reprobation while the critics are at it.

If the Baboo community considers that disgrace has been cast upon it by the deeds of Upendrolall, it may just as well open its eyes to the fact that some of the customs pursued within its limits, and brought out in the evidence, has contributed a good deal to the same result. Khettermoni Dassi and Jogendronath Bose were married when they were very young, and we presume that, as is usual in the case of Hindoo marriages, neither of them was consulted on the subject, the parents alone making the arrangements. Here at the outset was a cause of the disaster which has fallen upon Jogendronath. The girl obviously did not care for her husband. She had never had the opportunity which English girls have of making the acquaintance of her husband before marriage and learning whether she thinks it will be possible for her to trust her future happiness to his care. Under the English custom of "sweet-hearting," young people have at least a fair chance of securing happiness together in the married state, besides enjoying the present luxury of "spooning;" but under the Hindoo custom boys and girls have neither the chance of enjoying that season of love-making which forms such a pleasant avenue into the realms of matrimony, nor of deciding whether they are suited to each other. Anything more prosaic than a Hindoo marriage it would be difficult to imagine. Love and sentiment, compatibility of temper, and personal tastes, are not in it. The parents settle these matters their own way, and prefer on the whole to make marriage a commercial bargain of which the sign shall be a boy handed to a girl and a girl to a boy and told to live together in the best way they can. It is easy to guess at the results of such a system, and so long as it lasts there will be plenty of Jogendronaths and Khettermonis who dislike each other and so pave the way for the entrance of the devil and all his works into their domestic circle. Either the husband or the wife will break loose from the matrimonial bonds if they get the opportunity, and if there is not a public scandal it is only because the circumstance is not found out or because either of the parties thinks it the wiser course to hold his or her peace.

In Khettermoni's case, she had the opportunity, and unfortunately for her she took full advantage of it. Her husband and her father were almost as much to blame as she was. The reason to suspect that she loved her uncle Upendrolall not wisely but too well, but instead of her being strictly guarded, she was allowed ample facilities for going astray. Two years before the trial took place which has now upset the self-sufficient equanimity of Baboodom, the husband found in his wife's possession more than twenty letters which proved that she was on terms of improper intimacy with her uncle. Instead of putting her away from him then, and securing for the uncle the punishment which he so richly deserved, the husband destroyed the letters and sent her to her father with injunctions that she should be carefully looked after. The father, an ex-member of the Bengal Legislative Council, did not bother his head much about his girl's doings. She was allowed to go to Benares, to refuse to return to her husband when he wished her to return, and finally to meet her uncle frequently at a place which was ostensibly a Bengalee school, but in reality a house hired by Upendrolall for the purpose of keeping his niece as his mistress. The girl was young and foolish, she had been married to a man whom she disliked, and every facility was offered her to fall a victim to the advances of her uncle, so that it is easy to feel some sympathy for her; but we do not think that any can be felt either for her husband or her father, as had they both not been so inattentive to her and her proceedings she might have been saved from the scandal in which she and her uncle are now the principal characters. The Baboos in the height of their indignation are trying to prove that this is an exceptional case of immorality among them, but the very vehemence of their protestations makes us doubt the fact. It is the old story of "methinks the lady doth protest too much." The *Indian Mirror*, the paper edited by Baboo Keshub Chunder, and therefore the organ of an important section of the Baboo community, has taken up the cause of the innate virtue of Bengalees in a somewhat extraordinary manner, the unfortunate civilisation of England being dragged in as the cause of all the mischief. The *Mirror* rakes up the Baker scandal and the Aylesford scandal, and condemns the parties concerned in them with all the viciousness which it can command. It then hastens to say that the state of English society cannot but exercise a baneful influence upon the mind of young Bengalees, "who are only too happy for any "opportunity to imitate any striking feature in "the character, and to reproduce any dramatic "act in any member of the ruling class, which "they hold up to themselves as a mirror." We are sorry to hear that the minds and morals of Baboos and Bengalees generally are so susceptible to the influences of bad examples. Upendrolall's case is cited as a sample of the fruits of Western civilization, because it showed faint efforts at a systematic attempt to carry on an intrigue that "might have done credit to the most "scientific rake hailing from the West." Perhaps the *Mirror* is right in its denunciations of Western civilization, to which it itself owes its existence; but we strongly suspect that immorality existed among Baboos long before they knew anything about Western civilization. We should be sorry to decry the character of such an enterprising community as that of the Baboos in Calcutta, but we must say we have never heard anything to make us believe that it is more virtuous than any other class of people in India. What the *Mirror* claims for Baboos is what may be called imitative immorality—that is to say, they are all naturally innocent and virtuous until a Baker or an Aylesford rises black against the English social firmament; but the Baboos will be wise if they decline to be deluded by any such appreciation of their character. It might be desirable for any distinguished person in England who is contemplating a flight into conspicuous wickedness first of all to reflect that there is in the far East a community—the excellent community of Baboos—which will be grievously affected by his example; but in the meantime, the Baboos may just as well look the fact in the face that there are many blots in their own social system. Let them reform marriage customs which offer a premium to vice; let them give their daughters as well as their sons an opportunity of improving their minds and morals; let them admit "more light" to their zenanas; let them institute these and other desirable reforms in their social system, and then it will be time enough to make English scandals the excuse for Bengalee immorality. In the meantime, they are just a little over-doing their indignation against Upendrolall Bose.

POONA LETTER.

(From our special correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

A military friend writes to me :—"What a fatality appears to hover about the Indian Contingent. If they think they were sent to Malta to protect England from the Russians, their being hurried back to India now will be attributed by the natives to the Kabul scare. In the House of Commons it was given out that they were not to leave Cyprus for five weeks yet; but now we get a telegram saying that a portion of the troops have already embarked for Bombay." The whole business of this Indian expedition has been made far too much of, considering the ridiculously small numbers of the force actually despatched to Malta; and one can only hope that the fears commonly entertained lest the sepoys should return here *tête montée* are also exaggerated, and that the Indian soldiery care little about anything but their own daily duties, and do not take the far-reaching views of public affairs attributed to them by men accustomed to political discussion

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE TRIAL OF THE SURAT EDITORS.

SURAT, Aug. 19.

The prosecution against the editors of the Surat newspapers commenced to-day before Mr. Pullen at the Adawlut. Immense crowds swarmed into the Court and grounds. Mr. Branson, with the Government pleader and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Gill, Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, Mr. Gunnesh Wasudew Josey, and Mr. Rutionsha Erucksha for the defence. The counsel for the defence made a strong appeal for bail both in the interest of the State and of the accused. Very little opposition was made by the Crown to the application. The Judge said that he must go through the papers before giving his decision. Two English speaking assessors were selected out of ten who were in attendance. Mr. Branson opened the case with an elaborate address. One witness was examined, and the Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.

An engagement which has taken place between the 13th Austrian Army Corps and the insurgents at Belalovac has resulted in the Austrians having gained a complete victory. The insurgents were afterwards pursued as far as Kisoljak, situated about 20 miles from Serajevo.

TURKISH ITEMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.

The Russian troops located in the vicinity of Constantinople will commence embarking for home to-morrow. The withdrawal of the British Ironclad Squadron from the Sea of Marmora will follow.

It has been settled that the evacuation of Batoum is to take place in a fortnight.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The remainder of the Indian Contingent at Cyprus has received orders to embark for India.

Consols closed on Saturday at 95¼.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The English Press are discussing Cabul affairs with increased interest, and express approval of the Viceroy's action in deciding to send a British mission to Cabul.

Public opinion is favourable to the English Government resisting any claim put forward by Russia to interfere in Afghanistan, which would be contrary to past solemn engagements made by Russia.

The Government has promised to produce the papers relative to the negotiations which have passed between England and Russia on Central Asian affairs since 1874.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7 13/16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	79½
4½ per cent. do.	86 new.
5 per cent. do.	86
Oriental Bank Shares.....	£41
Chartered do. do.	£22-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares ..	£28 10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£42
Total coin in the Bank of France	£86,900,000
Do. Notes in circulation.....	£92,900,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872.....	112

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 19.

CANNANORE, 5-18 p.m.—Weather overcastand stormy; wind S. ; thermometer max. 83; min. 72; W. B 79; barometer 29.74. Fall of rain 70 cents.

CANWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine wind; N. 3; thermometer 84.2; barometer 29-884. Fall of rain 1 cent.

MANGALORE, 18th.—Weather cloudy; wind W.N.W., N.W. Rain 39 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-40 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 80; barometer 29-82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 6 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	83 45	91 65	99 83
August 18 Sunday.....	0 0	.....	.....
19 Monday	..... 1 50	1 2	
Total.....	81 95	93 15	91 35
Fall up to 18th August 1877...	49 12	.....	.....
„ „ 19th „ „	38 74	45 26	

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, August 18.—This morning has opened a little clear, and glimpses of sunshine are to be seen now and then. We hope for some relief now from the too great fall of rain. The flood has much subsided.

AHMEDABAD, August 17.—It is still raining here, but not very hard, and there is every likelihood that it will clear up. Many of the ryots have been obliged to sow seed grain thrice this season.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....	Is. 7 15-32d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 8 5-16d. „
Credits, 3 „ „	Is. 8¼d. „
Documents, 3 „ „	Is. 8-32d. „
France, 3 „ „	2s. 12d. „

FOR many years the demarcation of the Khandeish boundary of the dominions of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar has been a subject on which the Maharaja has been well known to feel very strongly. Although the strip of country which he has desired to possess is rough and unproductive, a land of rock and jungle, sparsely inhabited by a few Bhils, and worthless from a fiscal point of view, nevertheless the Maharaja manifested so much special anxiety that the boundary might be adjusted so as to include this tract, that the concession was recommended as one to be suitably be made on the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial title. At that time, His Excellency the Viceroy, with the assent of the Home Government, intimated to Maharaja Holkar that his wishes on the subject would be favourably considered; and the necessary arrangements having subsequently been made with the concurrence of the Bombay Government, the boundary was, as a special favor, so marked out as to allot to Holkar the territorial jurisdiction which he desired. This is all very well, but we should like to know what right Holkar had to the land. What had he done for India?

LIEUT.-GEN. C. ELMHIRST, C.B., Commanding the Mysore Division, succeeds temporarily to the command of the Madras Army on the departure of Sir Neville Chamberlain.

THE local Shylocks at Kurrachee have been faring rather badly under the regime of the present Small Cause Court Judge, Colonel Ross. His Honour has over and over again expressed his intention of curbing the extortionate demands of grasping money-lenders, so long as he is on the bench.

THE construction of a railway from Pondicherry to the Gingee, where it will form a junction with a branch from the South Indian system, has been approved of by the French authorities. The railway is expected to be completed in about twelve months, and the South Indian Company are urged to push on the completion of their branch, so that no unnecessary delay will occur in opening up the new system of communication.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* —We congratulate the Government of India upon the choice of their Envoy to Cabul and also of the officers deputed to accompany him. Here at least is no taint of the M. Adulation Society's corrosive touch. There is no man in Europe and Asia combined better fitted for this trust than Sir Neville Chamberlain; and Majors Cavagnari and St. John have given abundant promise of a distinction which may one day match that of their illustrious Chief. The task of the mission will be no light one. They will find the Ameer already in the toils of those who are, beyond all question, mortal foes of England. They will find the aspect of the Eastern menace presented to them as it really is, and not painted in the roseate but false colors with which it has been invested by the imagination of people who shut their eyes rather than look on an unpleasant prospect. They will find the *prestige* of their country weakened and its strength derided, where both were once dreaded, and they will find themselves the harbingers of war with a people newly confident of the support of a victorious Power in any contumely they may be tempted to pass on a country which has shown itself unready to employ force. The chances of a peaceful termination to any negotiations in Central Asia are rendered all but hopeless by the triumphs of Russia in Europe and the strengthening of her base on the Black Sea; and because we have had no statesman nor strategist in our Councils who is capable of regarding the Eastern Question from a point of view whence both West and East can be seen, we shall speedily find that while we have apparently smothered a conflagration in the first quarter, we have only fanned it in the second. The mission is a year late, and even the daring of its Envoys will hardly compensate for the sloth of their nation. The measure is wise, and the men are the right men, but their opportunity has long since passed away.

THE *Indian Daily News*—The public cannot hear without concern the announcement that our Government is ignorant of the object of the late Russian Embassy to the Ameer of Afghanistan, and of the nature of the negotiations which it conducted. We cannot deny that the Czar has a right to hold diplomatic intercourse with the Ameer, and we have never claimed the privilege of exclusive relations. Indeed, we positively declined to assume such a position when the Russian Government indicated it to us. When in 1869 Lord Clarendon's proposal that a neutral zone of independent States should be maintained as a buffer between the two great military empires of the East proved to be impracticable, it was arranged that each frontier should be skirted by subsidiary principalities—Afghanistan, Kashgar, and Khelat under English: Bokhara and Khokand under Russian influence. It was a necessary consequence of such an understanding that we should present princes under our protection from aggressive movements against those dependent on Russia. If a state is our vassal, it cannot be permitted to attack the vassals of friendly powers. The Russian Chancellor accordingly expressed his expectation that we would use our influence to restrain the Ameer of Afghanistan from invading the dominions of the Ameer of Bokhara. We replied that we could undertake no such responsibility, and acknowledged the Russian inference, that Afghanistan must therefore be considered as an independent State, with which the Czar could hold direct relations, for the security of his own and his dependent's frontier. It may be doubted whether the conduct of Government in this respect was wise; it was condemned by many at the time, and it certainly cannot be reconciled with our present policy. Such as it was it bound us, and the Czar immediately acted on the concession made. He has openly communicated with the Ameer on many occasions since, generally sending our Government copies of the letters which passed, and no objection was raised to his proceedings. We are, therefore, unable to protest now against the mere fact of diplomatic intercourse having taken place, whatever reason we may have to be dissatisfied with the secrecy with which it has been conducted. We do not wish to say absolutely that the secrecy observed on this occasion is unnecessary. As Government keeps all information to itself, the public cannot pronounce any confident opinion on the subject. But we thoroughly disapprove of the system of secret diplomacy which the present administration has borrowed from the despotic States of Europe. To avoid criticism and discussion while they can be effectual, to commit the country to engagements which it has declared its resolution to avoid, and to hide the fact until we are bound down by a solemn treaty which party ties will induce a majority in Parliament to endorse—such has been the policy of the Cabinet. As its circle narrows, by the exclusion of those attached to other systems, this habit is likely to grow. The highest ambition of the Foreign Office will soon be to send a splendid mission, and let no one know what it is about.

IT is rumoured that the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Lisbon intends removing the capital of Goa to some other locality which may be considered to be less liable to epidemics. He appears to have arrived at this conclusion owing to the recent great mortality among the high officials of the State. To carry out such a project will, of course, be a work of time, and subject to many difficulties which will not easily be overcome. There is doubtless room for sweeping improvements in the sanitary condition of the city, but the removal of the many intolerable nuisance that pollute the river and the whole district ought at once to be taken vigorously in hand, about which much has been said though little done up to the present time.

THE following notification has been issued by the Punjaub Government:—"The reports received from the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir continue to show such extreme distress caused by a scarcity of food grains, amounting in some parts of the country to positive famine, that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab feels himself compelled to declare all the passes, without exception, into Kashmir, closed to intending visitors during the remainder of this season. The condition of the inhabitants is so deplorable that it not only incapacitates them from rendering the usual and requisite assistance to travellers, but also entirely precludes the possibility of any pleasure resulting to visitors from such tours this year. No exceptions can be made to this prohibition."

The Englishman—To deal with famine in the sense now prescribed by English opinion means to deal with an evil which is never wholly absent, and which at very short intervals is present on an appalling scale. It means, in short, permanent Poor Law for India. This conclusion may be an unwelcome one, but if the Commissioners now sitting really face the facts, they will be unable to avoid arriving at it. It is not the case that famine has been more severe at present than in the past. A tropical country, with a population living from hand to mouth by *petite culture*, has always been liable to scarcity and want of a terribly severe character. But such scarcities have not hitherto wounded English humanity, because English intelligence has never realized the fact. The more accurate our information becomes regarding this country, and the nearer that it is drawn to England, the more we shall hear of Indian famines. The telegraph and the Special Correspondent will be sooner or later the authors of an Indian Poor Law. We may have a few years of respite, just as we may at this moment be passing through a period of unusually unfavorable climatic conditions. But it is not a matter of Meteorology. If the English people make up its mind that no one shall die of want in this country, we can only carry out this decision by means of a permanent organisation of relief.

IN a despatch from the Secretary of State commenting on the General Report on the Topographical Surveys of India, and on the work of the Surveyor General's office for 1876-77, his Lordship thus refers to Colonel Thuillier's connection with the department:—"During a service in the Department of more than 41 years, General Thuillier has devoted himself with energy and perseverance, of which it is difficult to speak too highly, to the task of securing an accurate survey of British India, and the results attained under his personal superintendence amounting, as they do, to more than half the total area of the entire country, are such as to merit my hearty congratulation."

THE continuous heavy rains at Goa are causing, we hear, serious anxiety for the paddy crop. On the 3rd instant a heavy gale passed over the district of Salsette, uprooting many cocoanut trees and causing much damage. The Archbishop has personally visited some villages where cholera is raging, and after providing medical aid, food, and other comforts, he reanimated the people, who were leaving from terror.

AN International Exhibition is to be held at Sydney in August 1879, under the supervision of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

THE following were the market rates of grain, &c., as sold at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 14 h August, at the rate of lbs. per rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajrt. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb.	Gram. lb.	Grass lb.
Wadhwan	18	18	21	12	1	30	16 +111
Dhrangadra.....	17	18	19	13	2	8	14 2
Limri.....	21½	21	20	14	2	0	16 120
Verawal	20	21	20	12	1	25	18 110
Porbandar	21	18	23	14	1	20	15 300
Junagarh	{14 20}	14	18	11	1	25	{14 20} 25
Jetpur	15½	15	19	9	1	35	19 ...
Gondal	16½	16½	18½	10½	2	0	15 80
Dhoraji.....	15½	16½	17½	10	2	0	15 80

+ Pulls. ‡ Green grass sells.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) restores to a natural grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye, but improves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and Furnander & Co. Bombay: Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyall & Shirreff's & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Labore: A. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns.—ADVT.]

BOMBAY.

THE Band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

DAVE CARSON and his troupe have arrived at Singapore from China.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Apis, Captain T. Egger, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 18th instant.

THE *Englishman* writes—The Poona Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on the 12th instant by Sir Richard Temple. One of the drawbacks—a minor, yet a serious one—of these remote summer capitals is that they rob the real capitals of such exhibitions, and remove them from the centres where they might be of great service in developing a taste for art, to corners where they can serve no object except that of affording half an hour's amusement to a few Government officials and their wives.

KANDAWALA MOHOLA LIBRARY.—The eighth annual meeting of the institution was held on Sunday last at the Mehrwanjee Shethna Zarthoni Girls' School. It appears from the report read at the time that there are at present 50 subscribers, and 32 subscribers joined it during the last year, the daily average attendance is 25; last year its income was Rs. 394-15-6 and expenditure Rs. 434-15-8, so there was a deficit of Rs. 40, which was made good from the capital fund which now stands at Rs. 1,530. Twenty-five books and pamphlets were received during the year from the Curator of the Government Central Book Depôt.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Parsee named Bomonjee Pestonjee was fined Rs. 50 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting and resisting a native police constable in the execution of his duty.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday on view of the body of a Hindoo labourer named Hurry Dewjee. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

A WARNING TO HACK BUGGY DRIVERS.—A hack buggy driver named Ebrahim Mahomed was yesterday fined Rs. 25 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for being drunk while in charge of a public conveyance, and recklessly driving on the evening previous.

CRIMINAL HOUSE TRESPASS AND THEFT.—Gopall Nuthoo, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted on two separate charges by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, first of committing lurking house trespass with intent to commit theft in the premises of Mahadoo Gunnoo, secondly of housebreaking and theft of two gold bangles valued at Rs. 150, the property of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Jessawalla. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

ONE Goredhun Narain, a Coonbee cultivator from near Ahmedabad, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for entering the house of one Gopal Hurrukjee at Goomteepoor, and stealing ornaments worth Rs. 500. Three cowherds named Kala Vajjoo, Bathi Mala, and Godhur Nuthoo have each been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for killing one Baljee Jeeva, a police sepoy, and a cowherd Maijee Virjee.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Kharia Gopal *alias* Rama Sidoo, recently in the domestic service of Mr. Wm. Roy, residing at Malabar Hill, was convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of housebreaking and theft of a tin box containing jewellery to the value of Rs. 2,000, the property of that gentleman, on the night of the 11th instant. It appears that the prisoner on the night in question effected an entrance into Mr. Roy's bed-room from a back verandah, while the inmates of the house were at dinner. The attention of the butler was drawn towards the room by hearing a noise, when he detected the prisoner, who, on being then dropped the box and endeavoured to escape. The prisoner was arrested and handed over to the Police, who, upon enquiry found that he was an old offender, and had been in jail on two previous occasions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty lashes.

A LIBERAL OFFICER.—We are told that Captain Wright, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, has presented his men with a thousand rounds of ammunition for practice.—*Deccan Herald.*

A GUN ACCIDENT.—An assistant guard on the G. I. P. Railway, named Dias, was accidentally shot through the foot by a policeman in the mail train from Poona to Madras, which left here at 8 p.m. on Saturday. The train had got as far as Ooroolee when the accident occurred. The guard was taken to the hospital.—*Id.*

TO-MORROW'S CONCERT.

THE programme for the Organ Committee's Concert in the Town Hall will be published to-morrow.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE match against the Parsees will be played to-day (Tuesday), and continued on Saturday the 24th, commencing each day at 10-30 a.m. The following compose the Gymkhana team:—

Mr. C. S. Lyon.	Mr L. Rivett-Carnac.
„ H. Moore.	„ W. Cooke-Collis.
„ C. A. W. Cameron.	„ M. E. Rayner.
„ W. Lang.	„ A. B. Chalmers.
„ W. M. Tennent.	„ A. Mull.
„ F. L. Steel.	

From the following list of the Parsee players it will be seen that all have played before with the Gymkhana with the exception of B. B. Baria:—

Rustomjee J. Kapadia.	Bomanjee B. Baria.
Jamsetjee M. Patell.	Ardeshir C. Major.
Bomanjee Bhiksjee.	Dorabjee E. Dhanwar.
Sorabjee Bhimjee.	Framjee F. Katrack.
Dhunjeeshaw H. Patell.	Ardeshir R. Limbawalla.
Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy.	

Dr. W. F. Knapp, umpire.

AN INFLUENTIAL PUBLIC MEETING OF HINDOOS IN HONOR OF PUNDIT GUTTULALAJEE.

ON Saturday last, at 6 p.m., the Madhava Baug belonging to Messrs. Vurjeevandas and Narrotumdas presented a pleasing scene. Influential and leading members of the Hindoo community had assembled there to consider the advisability of voting an address and raising a subscription in honour of the celebrated learned Pundit Guttulalajee for his incomparable learning, proficiency in Sanscrit, and in the tenets of the Hindoo religion, and his disinterested labours in spreading the knowledge of that religion. Among those who were present, were Messrs. Vurjeevandas and Narrotumdas Madhavdas, Hon'ble Morarjee Gokuldas, C.I.E., Messrs. Vanchha Harridas, Tapidas Varjdas, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Mooljee Jaitha, Harrivullubdas Kullisndas, Vinayekrow Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Baba Saheb Vinayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Gordhundas Gocouldas Tejpal, Tribhowandas Varjeevundas, Roogunathdas Gopaldas, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Tribhovandas and Kessowdas Nathoobhoy, Chuttoorbhoj Morarjee, Khimjee Jeeva, Shamjee Jadowdas, Munsookram Soorajram, Runchorbhai Ooderam, Damoder Harjee, Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, Morarbhai Vijbhookhandas, Dwarkadas Odhowjee and several others.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Morarjee Gocouldas, C.I.C., seconded by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Mr. Varjeevandas Madhowdas was voted to the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, that this meeting desires to express its high sense of the learned Pundit Guttulalajee's his disinterested labours in diffusing the true knowledge of Hindoo religion in accordance with the tenets of the Vedas, Smritis and Purans, &c., and also considers it advisable to present him a suitable address.

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhai Harridass, and seconded by the Hon'ble Morarjee Gocouldas, C.I.E., that a suitable address be presented to Pundit Guttulalajee, and that a testimonial fund be raised in his honour for his disinterested labours in the cause of Hindoo religion.

Proposed by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, and seconded by Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, that in order to prepare a suitable address and to carry out the objects of this meeting, a Committee of the following gentlemen is hereby appointed, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. Varjeevandas Gopuldas and Narrotumdas Madhavdas, Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Bhowsingjee Radhoobhai, Hon'bles Morarjee Gocouldas, C.I.E., Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Chimnajee Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Vinayekrao Wassoodevjee, Nanabhai Harridas, Rao Bahadoor Pandurang Dinanathjee, Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Mooljee Jaitha, Harrivullubdas Cullisndas, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Morarbhoy Vijbhookhandas, Thackersey Mooljee Jairam Narrounjee, Vishram Mohanjee, Roogunathdas Gopaldas, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Shamjee Jadowjee, Khimjee Jeeva, Dhunjee Mowjee, Vundravandas Ramjee, Hurjeevandas Bhavanbhai, Tribhowandas Nathoobhai, Kumuisey Premjee, Hunmuntram Pitty, Dayal Ruttonsey, Chubildas Lulloobhai, Jairaj Muccoonjee, Amrutchund Lalljee, Damoder Heerjee, Gangadas Kisordas, Govind Balorishna, Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, Naghurdas Subhogdas, Shamrao Pandurung, Kessowdas Nathoobhoy, Hargovandas Pranjivandas, Vumsilee Shamjee, Velljee Dewjee, Inderjee Narrounjee, Bhaisett Tricumlal, Runchorbhai Oodeyram, Munsookhram Soorajram and Subhadas Jairaj Vizbookhandas Harribhai, Hurgovundas Girdharlal, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Gungadas Runchordas, Babajee Cassinath, Dwarkadas Odhowjee, and Messrs. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Tribhovandas Varjeevandas, Chutoorbhoj Morarjee and Gokuldas Jugmohandas, honorary secretaries.

Proposed by Mr. Harrivallabhdass Culliandas, and seconded by Mr. Vinayekrao Ramchander Luxmonjee, that the thanks of the meeting are due to Messrs. Varjeevandas and Narrotumdas for the use of their specious Madhav Baug and for initiating this movement.

Speeches were made by the Chairman, Mr. Varjeevandas Madhavdas, the Hon. Morarjee Gokuldas, Vundravandas Purshotumdas and Gokuldas Jugmohandas in praise of the learned pundit Guttulajee, the last named gentleman giving a short life of the Pundit, who is only 33 years old.

At the close of the meeting a subscription list was circulated, which was headed by the Chairman who subscribed Rs. 1,001, and the subscription was then freely followed, many putting down liberal figures, which amounted on the spot to about Rs. 2,600.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated at 8 p.m.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH AUGUST.

Benares, 13th August.—Average rainfall of week fifty-six tenths. Prospects much improved.

Allahabad, 13th—Average fall of week eight tenths; general, save in Straths and trans-Jumna. Since 1st June eight inches and two tenths. Prices unchanged. Crops in fair state. Jarhan rice not yet everywhere planted.

Jhansi, 14th—Three inches rain. Agricultural prospects good. A slight fall in prices. Only three fresh cases of cholera during week.

Agra, 13th—Rain averaging above three tenths. Crops thriving, but more rain wanted. Fever and cholera in four pargannas.

Meerut, 14th—Scanty rain. Prospects doubtful. Prices steady.

Bareilly, 14th—From two to thirty-one tenths rain. Prospects good.

Kumaun, 10th—Weather seasonable. Crops good.

Lucknow, 14th—One tenth rain in Mohanlalganj. Rain wanted.

Sitapur, 14th—Two tenths on 7th. Rain needed.

Fyzabad, 14th—Seven tenths rain in week.

Fertabgarh, 12th—Thirty-seven tenths rain at Sudder, twenty-eight at Kunds, and forty-six at Patti. Agricultural prospects good.

Summary.—Moderate rain at Benares, Jhansi, Bareilly, Fartabgarh; scanty at Agra, Meerut, Lucknow, Sitapur, where more rain is much needed.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S MISSION.

(Madras Mail.)

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN will leave Madras this evening for the Punjab. The Ameer of Afghanistan has been invited by the Government of India to receive the Mission that Sir Neville Chamberlain is to conduct. Should His Highness, at the instigation of his present guest, General Abramoff, decline the honour, the Government of India will be placed in an embarrassing position. From London the *Pioneer* learns by telegram, that the General has been appointed Russian Resident at Cabul. If so, Sir Neville Chamberlain may have some very difficult work before him. He leaves this Presidency, accompanied by the best wishes of the public. He has earned a wide popularity in the army, for the only fault alleged against him is that he does not act up to the advice about a master-mind not wasting itself upon details. Like the Duke of Buckingham, he is too fond of doing comparatively unimportant work that might safely be resigned to members of the head-quarters staff. But this anxious attention to details, which is chiefly responsible for His Excellency's being overworked, is evidence of his conscientiousness. He is probably happier in the saddle or in a camp than in an office-chair, and he may be only too glad of the chance of revisiting the busy scenes where he won his spurs. If Sir Harry Lumsden had not retired, it is probable that the Government of India would not have sent all the way to Madras for an envoy. General Lumsden has seen even more frontier service than Sir Neville Chamberlain, and like His Excellency, he has been on several occasions severely wounded. He was present with his regiment, the 33rd Bengal Native Infantry, at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, six-and-thirty years ago. That Pass may have again to be forced from its eastern side before the world is much older. We have looked wistfully at the dip in the range of mountains where the Pass is, and so has Sir Neville Chamberlain; but that is about all that His Excellency has yet seen of the famous highway to Cabul. But he is possessed of an almost unrivalled knowledge of frontier races, men, and languages; and he has all the characteristics that should make him personally acceptable to the suspicious chief of the Afghans.

COLONEL WALTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—I hope space for a suggestion by your correspondent *Palmam Qui Meruit Ferat*. In the first place I have to inform him that the sneer implied in his stock Latin quotation does not touch me. I pretend to have acted no more conspicuous a part than the rest of my comrades but I did my duty, and am ready to do it again when called on. With regard to my account of the action, it is not more sensational than the actual facts. I am glad to learn that Colonel Walton is the name of Captain Walton's assailant. All the more must that memorable day, be will therefore be able to corroborate some of my statements. But as he was in a different part, it would be impossible for him to have seen all that I saw. I have only stated what came under my own observation. I was not a Staff Officer who could view the whole field, but full private of the 93rd Highlanders, therefore there is no apology required from me for not mentioning Colonel Walton's name. By your correspondent's own showing, the 53rd, led by Captain Walton, entered by a window to the right, which was actually on a different angle of the wall, and I did not pretend to have seen through brickwalls.

If your correspondent expects all those who took part in the storming of the Secundrabagh to know of and to be able to describe every individual act of bravery "where all were brave," he is about as reasonable as an old woman that I met near Carlisle when going from Dover to Aberdeen in 1856. She said I must know her son Tom, because he had been in the Crimea and was wounded at the battle of Inkerman. She could not tell me to what regiment he belonged, but considered the fact of his having been in the Crimea and wounded at Inkerman sufficient to identify him to the whole army. And so because I was a full private in the 93rd on the 16th of November 1857, I ought to know what every officer of the 53rd did, and how he got into the Secundrabagh.

In fact to his sneer about my Scotch pride having prevented me mentioning the bravery of Colonel Walton, I may tell him that the members of the regiment that formed the *thin red line* of Balaclava, and proved themselves second to none at the Secundrabagh have nothing to fear from the deeds of daring of another brave soldier or regiment receiving their due meed of praise. And if he had been a soldier or a gentleman—he owns he is not the former, and his letter proves him not to be the latter—he would have known how to mention the bravery of an officer and a gentleman without having recourse to a dictionary of quotations to enable him to throw a covert sneer at your humble servant, a

SCOTCH DUB OF ACCORD.

P.S.—Although I knew that a Subadar of the 4th Punjab was going to enter the hole in the wall—not the window alluded to by your correspondent—I did not know his name till I saw it in the *Statesman*. G.D.B.A.

A BURMAN ON THE "IMPROPRIETIES" IN BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RANGOON TIMES."

SIR,—The confidential circular of Mr. Aitcheson, our Chief Commissioner has, I see, drawn forth a good deal of discussion in the papers, and it is to be wondered that whilst some took a favorable view of its language,—whose praise on the Chief for his wisdom, others condemned the circular *in toto*. As I am one who takes the side of the former, allow me to record some of my arguments in support of the Chief's resolution.

In the first place, let us assure the European public that the English officers of whatever rank they may be, are looked upon with the greatest dread by the natives, who would do everything to avoid their displeasure, although when on the best of relations, or desires of their part, that the so-called marriages of the officers with the native females are never voluntary, and therefore cannot be lawful. It is known all over the province that the natives give their daughters or others for the sake of money only, when on the occurrences to them, which the District officials especially can do a great deal, or to free themselves from some difficulties into which they are fallen, and which can be effected by the officers, or to receive favors one way or other from these officers which themselves if not unlawful, I do not know what they can be. I challenge every one who pretend to have any knowledge on the subject to deny my assertions, and show an instance in which a native female of real respectability, took an English officer for her husband voluntarily through affection, as the natives do among themselves, without one of the motives I have above given. I beg to assure you, Mr. Editor, that in the districts the officers are looked upon more as kings than public servants, and their words are royal mandates; and can be worshipped, but I did my duty, and am ready to do it again when called on. With regard to my account of the action, it is not more sensational than the actual facts. I am glad to learn that Colonel Walton is the name of Captain Walton's assailant. All the more must that memorable day, be will therefore be able to corroborate some of my statements. But as he was in a different part, it would be impossible for him to have seen all that I saw. I have only stated what came under my own observation. I was not a Staff Officer who could view the whole field, but full private of the 93rd Highlanders, therefore there is no apology required from me for not mentioning Colonel Walton's name. By your correspondent's own showing, the 53rd, led by Captain Walton, entered by a window to the right, which was actually on a different angle of the wall, and I did not pretend to have seen through brickwalls.

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the very pith, are to preserve these lands of sacred story and Oriental associations from the tramp of Northern barbarians. The Whigs and Tories of England have not indulged the people with much romance. The great Israelite magician appears, and with his wand transforms the whole political horizon, pours out for "the residuum" a full cup of enchantments, makes them see pictures of Oriental horsemen pouring through the defiles of Asia to resist some great Power coming out of the North, till their blood flows freer and their eyes are dazzled with the glitter of an empire the resources of which they had forgotten. Doubtless, there is no democracy in Europe that would not be open to the spell of these romantic associations. That Lord Beaconsfield has had the insight to discern this, is creditable to his sagacity; that he should have used his discovery to lay on British shoulders a burden far greater than they can bear, or else to betray Englishmen into accepting obligations which they must repudiate, to their own discredit, before they are many years older, is far from creditable to his patriotism. But sincere statesmen need not forget the lesson. So far as they are able to keep before British imaginations a true conception of the manifold wealth and power of the British Empire, and the resources it really wields and ought to wield for the regeneration of the East, they will add to the popularity of their policy, without injury to its sobriety. They may so far learn from the great bankrupt's example, as to remember the hunger of the British people for a policy not quite devoid of splendour, even though it be not borrowed from "Tancred," or translatable into the stilted rhythm of "Alroy."

FUNNY MEN.

(Saturday Review.)

THE man who professes to be amusing is usually such a bore that we overlook his wit when he has any. Small jokers, like great talkers, are more plague than pleasure. They worry us when we want rest, and are so afraid of our missing their point that they extinguish any possible amusement by overstating if not by explaining it. For company the sprightly man is better than the witty man, and the sprightly woman better than either; but who ever heard of a funny woman? Yet on the average, women greatly exceed men both in liveliness and wit. A good joker should have a short memory, both lest he should remember and repeat the jokes of others and lest he should be troubled by remembering them when he repeats his own. If he has constantly to think whether he said this or that to the same company before, he will lose all the freshness which is an important element in his success. It is, no doubt, a mistake consciously to repeat; but when it is done unconsciously it is of very little consequence, so long as the repetition is merely verbal. The best fun does not bear repetition or description, but vanishes when written down. All Sydney Smith's recorded jokes would not account for the great reputation he had as a wit; but it was well said of him, as of many another funny man of slighter pretensions, that after you had been in his company you remembered, not so much the witty things he said, as the amount of laughing you yourself had undergone. It is here that the distinction comes which must be drawn between good things and fun. A good thing is by no means always funny; when it is funny it is often ill-natured towards somebody present; and to have to laugh at it may disturb one's enjoyment of its flavour. The Alderman complained to Coleridge that in consequence of the poet's making him laugh he had swallowed a magnificent piece of fat without ever tasting it, and confess to the deepest sympathy with that Alderman. Could we but learn his name, it would be enshrined in the tablets of our memory. He was not stupid; he could see a point—only too well indeed for his own comfort. He had come to eat, not to laugh, and he wished to be allowed to choose his own time for either pursuit. He could buy and enjoy mirth by going to the play; he could have turtle in its own place. But to mix wit and victuals was to be guilty of offence against taste. He was we do not doubt, a man of just and well-balanced mind, who got on in the world from a due perception of the fitness of things, as poor Coleridge never could have got on; nay, we may venture so far as to say that he was probably in his own way and his own good time a funny man, and he certainly distinguished himself on the sole occasion on which he emerges from the obscurity of his native fog by a clever and memorable observation. Unquestionably, funny men are often successful, but it is more justly successful men have usually had among their mental gifts the power of being witty.

To be funny without ill nature is not a common gift. It is but too easy to see and remark the weaknesses of other people. Many funny men have no friends, because every one is afraid of them. It is their misfortune to say biting things, to wound the susceptibilities of unoffending neighbours and to give nicknames which stick. To be able to suppress a joke is in some cases much better than to be able to make one. If a man is able to hold his tongue rather than wound, the chances are he can command his wit and be as funny as he pleases on occasion demands. Such a person is invaluable at a dull party, or when others are melancholy or tired. He is able to relieve anxiety, to comfort sorrow, to brighten the wettest of wet days, and be cheerful under the most adverse circumstances. If the only he knows how to temper his wit he may be a beneficent visitor anywhere. He must have sympathy for the sorrowful, and be able to enter into the views of people who differ widely from himself, not only in opinions and natural gifts, but in attainments and in experience. He will often find comedy and tragedy as closely allied as they are in Shakspeare, who well knew, as indeed every true artist must know how inseparable they are. Funny characters in novels are seldom consistent, because they are made funny and nothing more. Lover and Cockton are merely tiresome to some readers on this account. Charles Lever mingled pathos and fun with much success; but even he found that it too much from one's years. Frank Smedley succeeded in being very funny, as did Captain Marryat; but they were usually nothing more. It is only the greatest genius that can unite the two extremes. It is often supposed that a man only requires a good digestion and a hard conscience to be amusing, but the supposition is not well-founded. High spirits are no doubt a good thing, if they be not too high, but they often correspond to a depression which nothing can mitigate. Consciously or not, a high-spirited man is always aiming, but there is a much higher walk in the mind which can command its wit. As a rule the most cultivated people are the most agreeable. No man, it is true, can absolutely set himself to learn humour. But no man is morally so witty that he can afford to dispense with art. Sheridan was funny by nature, yet even he worked up a joke before he dared to use it in the House of Commons, and Goldsmith's best things have been traced, like Sterne's, through many authors before his day. It is the same with most other writers of comedy, Swift, perhaps, being the only one in English literature who can bear the investigation of the critic. Some of the most famous hits in "Gulliver" have, however, been found in Rabelais, just as Shakspeare's plots are found in Boccaccio. The really natural wit is funny to the last. Raleigh and More joking on the scaffold are not examples in point. Both were playing a part at the end. But when Sydney Smith writes of Holland House, in his last moments, that it had every convenience for sickness and death, we feel sure that his spirits had not flagged, and that the presence of his end did not destroy the readiness of his mind. There is not of necessity any want of reverence in true fun. It has been well remarked that any fool can make a joke of sacred things, and that mere coarseness is often looked upon as a form of wit. The man who has to distort Scripture, or say what is nasty, or revile his neighbour, in order to raise a laugh, may often succeed, but at best his wit is of a second-rate order. A close observation of things on the surface, a vivid appreciation of shades and character as they are presented to the eye, will alone constitute a fund of pure comedy, and it is in this particular that Dickens differs from the greatest humourist of his day. Thackeray was superior to Dickens because he saw below the surface, and though he never created a Weller, or even a Tapley, the outpourings of his own mind are always sufficient to secure for him the higher place. No doubt it is the fault of funny men that they wish to produce an immediate effect, but it is not given to every one of them to be so disinterested as to wish that they may be remembered after death by the amount of pleasure they have been able to give to those who knew them in life.

It is amazing to find how little will gain a man a reputation for funniness in the country. Your country friends always have a delightful cousin who makes them laugh, and anecdotes of his doings and sayings are told you, with, for the most part, but little effect. You have no doubt he was immensely amusing at the time, especially with an audience of pretty girls; but you feel as if under certain circumstances, especially of cousinship, it would only require a little leisure and lightheartedness to be funny too. If you have come here to woo, his entertaining company is by no means essential to your own enjoyment of the gooseberrying season or the harvest-home. If he does pay a visit—unfortunately for himself perhaps—you find he is only remarkable for high spirits, and fails in your presence to elicit even a giggle from your future family-in-law. Occasionally no doubt you do hear sounds of suppressed merriment from the corner where he sits with the youngest cousin, but she is a mere child, and would laugh at anything. True, she did not laugh with the rest of the table when you made your epigram yesterday at dinner; but then she is hardly of an age to enjoy epigrams, and if you have had any, the slightest, training in town, or at one of the Universities, you have not much trouble in capping the funny cousin's best anecdotes or making fun of his best jokes. Now and then a real wit turns up and gives you an unexpected treat. He may himself be born to blush, seen or unseen, and be wholly unable to understand why it is he makes other people laugh. If you get into his confidence you probably find him taking the most melancholy view of things, and in particular of himself and his own destiny. You may think what a figure he could make at Lady Tekington's table, or at the receptions of the Rajah of Punjaub, but if he appeared there you would be disappointed. In any circle but his own he would probably be silent. His fun is not under his own control, and the presence of strangers stops the flow. His low spirits like his high spirits, are constitutional, and by no means indicate either a vigorous body or great powers of mind. His wits are of no use to him, and if he becomes prosperous in the world he probably loses them. You may think he has gifts and throws them away, but the truth is he has only an unconscious power of connecting incongruous ideas, and cannot be turned on when he is wanted. The man who can be funny at the right time is worth ten of him, and in ordinary society the man who can remember and repeat anecdotes of other people will be the most esteemed. What is called in France a recounter will often pass for a man of wit, though he never made a joke in his life. Some such men require an audience; but the man who can recount without a large audience may be sure of a certain amount of social success. It is a gift in itself. Like preaching, it may be elaborated; but, as a rule, the less it is elaborated the better. Some men have the power of telling a story and also of repeating it without material variation after a long interval. If they have in addition enough modesty not to expect everybody to listen when they begin, they may even gain a reputation for wit. A regular recounter is too often a bore of the first water, especially if he has the misfortune to possess a loud voice. A small ambition to shine at dinner-parties is often fatal to a man of real ability. Some men have one line, some another; and it may be well perhaps to cultivate a moderate amount of power in one direction rather than to aim at eminence in all. Some fortunate wits have an anecdote for every possible occasion, and contrive to find fun in every walk, every drive, every dance. Others, again, have a power of making verses, like Theodore Hook. This power is by no means difficult to acquire, and a good rhyme is often more effective than the best pun. It is funny in itself, and sounds as if it would be worthy of preservation, which it seldom is. Some of Dr. Johnson's best-known sayings depend for their popularity on this quality. Juliana as a rhyme to peccacuanha is in itself a joke, and a good one. Improvisators are less common in England than abroad; but they always command a considerable amount of appreciation. Have we not often seen after a sentimental song has been well received, the triumph of a parodist? After one of Kingsley's most pathetic ballads, when a tear stood in every eye, how distinguished was the success of that quaint-looking man who had the face to sit down and sing out a combination of the "Sands o'Dee" and the miller of the same ilk! What roars of laughter have greeted him as he sang "O Polly put the kettle on, the kettle on, the kettle on, and call them in to tea!" And as he goes on to say Polly put in too much water, and how she drowned the Miller, and how they rowed the maid across their cups, "their cups o' boiled tea, their cups o' spoiled tea, the Miller's drowned tea, the Miller of the Dee, the Swedie, tweedie Dee," has not everybody looked on him as a perfect genius and wit? And yet who knows so well as himself how easy it is to be funny to an audience whose self-command has been stirred by the pathetic? His little effort would look contemptible in writing, and cannot even be repeated; yet, being made at the right moment, it is a supreme success. Apposite jokes, however small, are better than the best in cold blood. Anybody can be witty after the fact; and a lifetime might be spent in recollecting the good things which were not said when the opportunity arose.

SWINBURNE'S POEMS AND BALLADS.

(Saturday Review).

No living English poet is in certain ways more brilliant or powerful than Mr. Swinburne, and it would be difficult to name any who is so unequal to himself. It may be idle to admire his wealth of poetic eloquence, and at the same time to deplore the inequality in thought and matter which is perhaps its natural accompaniment. But we cannot help thinking that it might be none the worse for Mr. Swinburne's ultimate fame if some censor of an old-fashioned and pedantic type, duly impressed with the authority of Horatian maxims, could stand over him when he revises his occasional pieces for publication. Three years ago Mr. Swinburne attained in *Erechtheus* a height of sustained strength above anything he had commanded in his earlier work, and such as to compel admiration even from unsympathetic readers. There were those who missed the fresh beauty of *Atalanta in Calydon*; but it could not be disputed that the poem was, on the whole, the strongest, most complete, and most finished performance which had yet come from Mr. Swinburne's hand. By such an achievement a poet gives hostages to his renown.

If Mr. Swinburne is to be judged by the standard he has made for himself, the present volume can hardly be thought adequate to it as a whole. We do not mean that there is any falling off in workmanship, or sign of presuming on acquired standing to dispense with the labour of the last touch. Mr. Swinburne is too conscientious a master of form to be ever tempted by vulgar facility, or let us rather say that curious and exquisite attention to form is an integral part of his poetic nature. He plays on the English language as a musical instrument, and is never weary of producing new studies and variations of its tones. Many of his slighter pieces must be regarded purely as such studies in this volume, for example, "The Year of the Rose" and "A Ballad of Dreamland." It would be perverse to demand a serious meaning in them, and hardly more rational to take exception to the constant repetition of particular turns and phrases. "Spirit of sense," "spirit of song," "fervent flower"—any reader may wish very moderate diligence make a long list of these and such like forms of speech, and on the strength of them exclaim against Mr. Swinburne's mannerism. But they are simply the musical elements of Mr. Swinburne's composition; he handles them as freely as other writers hand individual words. Surely it is best to be thankful that any one can make such music in a tongue which most other nations, however unjustly, are accustomed to call harsh and untuneable. If the listener has no ear for the melody and no mind for the cunning of the tune that is another matter. But once admit the musical charm of Mr. Swinburne's verse, and to complain of his chosen vocabulary, his devices of alliteration and assonance, is to complain of the octave for having only eight notes. It is idle to debate whether a poet has a right to be musical overmuch. There have always been artists whose matter wrestled with the manner, and others in whom the perfection of manner hardly left due scope for matter. The great and inimitable masters are those in whom both are excellent and excellently matched.

It might seem, then, that we are simply to accept Mr. Swinburne as an artist in language, much as Mr. Borne Jocez's admirers tell us to accept him as an artist in visible shape and colour, abstracting, as it were, from the substantial contents of the work. But Mr. Swinburne himself forbides us to do this, having more than once shown that he is fit for graver and higher things. We are too eager content to receive at his hands over so consummate harmonies of poetic diction of which it may be said that they are "a tale of little meaning though the words are strong." And this is why we find it difficult to meet this second collection of *Poems and Ballads* with a free and absolute welcome. The best kind of Mr. Swinburne's work is indeed represented, but not to our mind sufficiently represented to do him justice. We do not think it would give a fair conception of Shakspeare to a reader unacquainted with his other poems. It is doubtless to be remembered that what we have here is not really of his latest fashioning. Many pieces have already appeared at various times in the last five or six years. Others now first published may well be of earlier composition. Nor can we deny that if this volume be regarded as immediately following the first series of *Poems and Ballads* in the arrangement of Mr. Swinburne's writings, it must be held to mark, as compared with its predecessor a distinct advance in the poetic art. But we must leave to posterity considerations of this sort, which, like the ordinary topics of consolation to mourners, are no less unanswerable than ineffectual to the feeling of moment. Writing in 1878, we cannot banish from our ears the larger utterance of *Erechtheus* and *Songs before Sunrise*.

The speculative impulse which runs through these last, inextricably blended with a fervour of ideal Republicanism kindled at Mazzini's lamp does partly reappear in this collection. We have an ode on "The Last Oracle," and a pair of sonnets "on the feast of Giordano Bruno, philosopher and martyr," which are certainly more akin to *Songs before Sunrise* than to anything, except perhaps the ode to Victor Hugo, in Mr. Swinburne's earlier published poems. We should rank them as about equal to the average of *Songs before Sunrise*, but contain short of the best. In "The Last Oracle" there are some fine stanzas in Mr. Swinborne's philosophic, or rather gnomic, strain:—

Diverse births of godheads find one death appointed,
As the soul who nor each was born in, has room for each;
God by God goes out, discrowned and disanointed,
But the soul stands fast that gave them shape and speech.

A remark seems worth making on this occasion, suggested immediately by the speculative element in Mr. Swinburne's poetry, but capable of a much wider application. Many persons imagine that there is something peculiarly modern in Mr. Swinburne's thought and feeling. No greater mistake could be made, or one more likely to prevent a clear judgment on his work. He is, according as the taste of the reader may move him to take it, a poet of the Renaissance born out of due time, or a continuer of the Renaissance against the various reactions which broke up its first movement, and broke it up more disastrously in Italy than anywhere else. His love of Italy is part of this air istic nature, and he worships h r not accidentally, nor for the desire of the eye, but as the centre of the great awakening of European life. His philosophy goes straight back to the splendid and unreflecting naturalism of Bruno. For any thing one can see in his poetical expositions, the closer questionings of Hume and Kant have never stirred him, nor has he any way of spiritual sense open to the problems which Mr. Tennyson touches with a solemnly exquisite hand, and with which Mr. Browning's verse mightily and painfully wrestles. Neither is Mr. Swinburne a modern in politics; his Republican creed has but little in common with the clear cut and angular hardness of English Radicalism. He acknowledges Mazzini for his master, and sees in him not an innovator, but a completer. From *Tiresias* in our judgment one of the most perfect of Mr. Swinburne's poems, we learn that Dante, Michael Angelo, and Mazzini form to his reverent vision a continuous chain of prophecy. Leaving the reader, should the fancy take him, to use the same key for the explanation of other peculiarities in the poet, including those which by any purely modern test must be censured as eccentricities or deformities, we must pass on to what lies more immediately before us.

The best poem in the volume is to our mind the long one entitled "In the Bay," an address to Marlowe on the morning star of the greatest day of English song. Here Mr. Swinburne is at his highest level throughout. The tone is one of exalted and solemn worship, and all the luminous and purifying powers of nature, the dawn, the sunset, and the sea wind, are called in to witness and consecrate the poet's tribute. Two of the finest stanzas make mention of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in lines worthy to standbeside the prophecy of Salamis in *Erechtheus*. It was indeed difficult for an Englishman to reap the presage delivered by Athena in the great speech that concludes Mr. Swinburne's latest tragedy without being moved to some thought of the Salamis of England. Panegyric on more recent masters is also not wanting. Two very graceful lyrics do honour to Barry Cornwall, one addressed to the venerable poet in his lifetime, the other composed upon his death. Mr. Victor Hugo gives occasion for two fine sonnets, the latter summing up with large and yet sure and deliberate touches his triple work of last year. But Mr. Swinburne, like M. Hugo himself, knows no measure in praise or blame, and fails of his effects through excess of vehemence. The "beacon fired by lightning" of the *Histoire d'un Crime* is indeed an avenging fire such as none but M. Victor Hugo could have lighted. But the critical judgment which regards works of art according to their artistic merit can hardly place the prose in which he indicts Louis Napoleon on a level with the verse of the *Legende des Siecles* and *L'art d'etre grandpere*. There are likewise memorial verses on Theophile Gautier and Charles Baudelaire, excellent in all qualities of form and workmanship, but appealing, in this country at any rate, to a very limited circle of readers. Mr. Swinburne is not free from the point of cultivated pedantry which consists in parading the esoteric admirations of a clique, and feigning astonishment at any person of ordinary intelligence being so ignorant or so perverse as not to share them. But Mr. Swinburne is peculiarly felicitous in panegyric, and it seems as if he felt a need of many objects for his praise to overflow upon. He would be no less powerful in vituperation if he had the faculty of reserve and discernment in his hard words. The two sonnets entitled "The White Czar" (a striking contrast to some colourless lines recently published under the same name by Mr. Longfellow) are fitted to satisfy the most violent of anti-Russians, and for that very reason do not carry the solemn weight which a poet's denunciation ought to have.

A word must be said of the form of Mr. Swinburne's last poems, a topic which, in the case of such a master of form, demands its distinct place. In English verse we have the ballad (mostly in translations from Villon), the sestina, and the still more arduous double sestina. The memorial verses on Theophile Gautier are in the four-lined stanza transplanted from the Persian of Omar Khayyam by Mr. Fitzgerald; but Mr. Swinburne has worked the stanza into a continuous chian by making the third line of each stanza lead the triple rhyme of the following one. A quite new experiment—we think a doubtful one—is tried in the "Choriambics":—

Love, what alled thee to leave life that was
made lovely, we thought, with love?
What sweet visions of sleep lured thee away,
down from the light above.

At any rate, others are not likely to try it with impunity. The Latin and French verses which are found near the end of the book must also be counted, we suppose, as experiments, though neither Mr. Swinburne's scholarship nor his intimate familiarity with both old and recent French are now first shown to his readers. We must leave it to French critics to find anything amiss, if they can, in Mr. Swinburne's exquisitely finished "Nocturne." As to the Latin, it is remarkable not so much for display of knowledge, to which modern writers of Latin are too apt to subordinate everything else, as for a free handling and command of the language which show that to Mr. Swinburne it is not a mere storehouse of words, but a living instrument of thought.

COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY, of the United States Steamer Essex, has, says the *Scientific American*, reported to the Secretary of the American Navy that he has successfully run a line of soundings from St. Paul de Loanda, Africa to Cape Frio, Brazil and St. Helena. The greatest depth found between Africa and St. Helena was 3,063 fathoms, or 18,376 feet; and between St. Helena and Brazil the greatest depth was 3,384 fathoms, or 19,704 feet (nearly three and three-quarter miles.) The sounding taken eastward and westward of St. Helena exhibited in profile that that island stands almost perpendicular in nearly 12,000 feet of water. After leaving the coast of Africa, there is an abrupt descent of 900 fathoms in the first sixty miles from the coast, deepening up to 3,000 fathoms in a distance of about 700 miles, whence to St. Helena gradual reductions in depth occur, and an entire change takes place in the character of the bottom from mud to coral, rock, and sand.

A PERIOD of extraordinary seismic activity appears to have set in in the South Seas. The Captain of a German steamer recently reported that he found the whole of the north-east coast of the island of New Britain, in the South Seas, enveloped in dense smoke, and he experienced great difficulty in proceeding up the channel between it and New Ireland, as fields of pumice-stone, several feet in thickness, covered the surface of the water. On February 9th he reached Makada, Duke of York group, and found that three craters had broken out in the New Britain peninsula, at the foot of the so-called Mother and Daughters Mountains, from which dense masses of pumice stones were continually being thrown up. A tidal wave swept over Blanche Bay on February 10th, and soon afterwards a new island appeared, about three quarters of a mile in diameter. This island is situated to the south of Natopi, or Henderson Island, and where now is no bottom it was previously obtained at seventeen fathoms. The captain of the vessel mentioned further states that the water in Blanche Bay was scalding hot for two days, and that immense quantities of boiled fish and turtle were thrown on shore, and eagerly devoured by the natives.

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IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST in BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfor

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
2, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX, AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

SOLE AGENTS FOR:—

MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
" L. FURLAND & CO.'S BRANDY.
" ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.'S BRANDY.
" TRICOCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.
" AYALA & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO.'S GERMAN WINES.
" BERNARD & CO.'S ENCORE WHISKEY.
" FREMINET ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE.
VICHY MINERAL WATERS CO., VICHY.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

See Friday's paper for List of Brandies, &c.

* BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.....own..	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE ..... " ..	16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE..... " ..	18 8	10 8
PAULLIAC..... " ..	17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE ..... " ..	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC..... " ..	19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE ..... " ..	17 8	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne..... " ..	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE..... " ..	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux).. " ..	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX..... " ..	27 0	15 0
BARSAC ..... " ..	18 0	10 0

* BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

CHABLIS.....own..	18 8	10 8
POMARD..... " ..	20 8	11 0
CHAMBERTIN..... " ..	25 8	14 8
SPARKLING RED ..... " ..	30 0	16 0

* CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Extra Dry, strongly recommended.....own..	46 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868..... " ..	46 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality ..... " ..	40 0	22 0
Do. in Magnums ..... " ..	70 0	...
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy). " ..	36 0	21 0
CHAMPAGNE for Cup ..... " ..	27 0	14 8

* SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
OLD PALE SHERRY, recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry .....own..	18 0	...
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... " ..	22 0	...
OLOROSO, PALE and DRY ..... " ..	26 0	...
AMONTILLADO, of great softness and bouquet ..... " ..	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, remarkable dryness and purity, suitable for Invalids ..... " ..	33 0	...
MONTILLA, of Cordova, the perfection of dry nutty, recommended to Connoisseurs ..... " ..	35 0	...
AMOROSO, very choice and superior .... " ..	37 0	...

* PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured (Red capsule and label).....own..	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended ..... " ..	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (Black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids..... " ..	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular Blue capsule and label) this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal ..... " ..	34 0	...

* STILL MOSELLES.

ZELTINGEN .....own..	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG ..... " ..